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F. Bartolozzi sculp.

AN INDIAN CACIQUE of the ISLAND of CTBA, addressing COLUMBUS
concerning a future state.

Published Nov. 18. 1794 by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly.

146 1094

LIST
OF
MAPS AND PLATES
FOR THE
HISTORY, CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL,
OF
The British Colonies in the West Indies :
IN TWO VOLUMES.

By *BRYAN EDWARDS*, Esq.
OF THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA;
F.R.S. S.A. AND MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN PHILO-
SOPHICAL SOCIETY AT PHILADELPHIA.

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L. I. S. T.

A. I. S. T. of the Maps and Plates

M. A. S. T. of the Plates

FOR THE

HISTORICAL CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL

Geographical Dictionary, by John C. Smith, Esq.



The British Colonies, by John C. Smith, Esq.

Map of the British Colonies, by John C. Smith, Esq.

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(3)

**A LIST of the MAPS and PLATES
TO BOTH VOLUMES.**

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- IV. Plan and Elevation of an improved Sugar Mill, designed by EDWARD WOOLLERY, Esq. of Jamaica; to face p. 228.

☞ The following Note is copied from the Second Edition:

" Since the first edition of this work was published, I have obtained the elevation and plan of a sugar-mill (several of which have been erected within these few years in Jamaica) after a model originally designed by Edward Woollery, Esq. surveyor of the publick works in that island; and I now present my readers with an engraving thereof.—The relative proportions in the size of the different rollers or cylinders, vary from Mr. Woollery's first design; but the great improvement, the addition to the middle roller of a lantern-wheel, with trundles or wallowers, was purely his own. These act as so many friction-wheels, and their utility and importance are best demonstrated by their effect. A cattle or mule-mill on the old model was thought to perform exceedingly well if it pressed sufficient canes in an hour to yield from 300 to 350 gallons of juice.—The common return of a mill on Mr. Woollery's construction is from 4 to 500 gallons.—I have authority to say, that one of these mills in particular, which is worked with ten mules, produces hourly 500 gallons; at this rate, allowing four hours out of the twenty-four for loss of time, the return *per diem* is 10,000 gallons, being equal to 36 hogsheads of sugar of 16 cwt. for every week during the crop, exclusive of Sundays.—Few water-mills can exceed this. The iron-work of the mill in question, as well as of most of those which have been made on Mr. Woollery's model, was prepared at the foundery of Mr. Thomas Goulding, of the Bank Side, Southwark, to whom I owe it in justice to declare, that his work is executed with such truth and accuracy, as reflect the highest credit on his manufactory."

Illustration

Illustration of the Frontispiece to Vol. I.

**An Indian Cacique, of the Island of Cuba, addressing COLUMBUS
concerning a future State of Reward and Punishment.**

This remarkable circumstance, which is related in p. 73. of the first edition of this work, and p. 75. of the second edition, happened on the 7th of July, 1494. It is attested by Pet. Martyr and Herrera; but as the doctrine of a future state of retribution seems to argue a degree of civilization, which the natives of the West Indies had not attained, doubts have been suggested concerning the fact: I have therefore thought it necessary to quote the authorities on which it is founded at large, premising that the person who served on this occasion as interpreter was a native of *Guanabani*. Having accompanied COLUMBUS to Spain, on his return from his first voyage, and remained with him from October 1492, he had acquired the Spanish language, which he spoke with great facility. Martyr's account is in these words:

“ Dum in littore rem divinam præfectus audiret, eccè primarium quendam octogenarium, virum gravem, nec eo minus nudum, multis illum comitantibus. Hic, donec sacra peragerentur admiratus, ore oculisque intentus adfuit: dehinc Præfecto canistrum, quem manugerebat plenum patriæ fructibus, dono dedit: sedensque apud eum per interpretem Didacum colonum, qui id idioma cum proprius accessissent intelligebat, orationem habuit hujuscemodi:

"Terras omnes istas hæc tibi ignotas, manu potenti te percurrisse, renunciatum nobis fuit, populisque incolis metum non mediocrem intulisse. Quare te hortor moneoque, ut itinera duo, cum e corpore profiliunt animas habere scias: tenebrosum unum ac tetrum, his paratum, qui generi humano molesti infensique sunt: jucundum aliud et delectabile illis statutum, qui pacem et quietem gentium viventes amârunt. Si igitur te mortalem esse, et unicuique pro præsentibus operibus futura merita obsignata memineris, neminem infestabis."

Pet. Martyr, decad. 1. lib. tertius. Ed. 1574.

Herrera, the celebrated historiographer of Spain, gives the Cacique's speech in the words following:

Tu has venido à estas tierras, que nunca antes visto, con gran poder, y has puesto gran temor: sabe que segun lo que aca sentimos, ay dos lugares en la otra vida, adonde van las almas: uno malo y lleno de tinieblas, guardado para los que hazen mal. Otro es a legre y bueno adonde se han de aposentar los que aman la paz de las gentes, y por tanto si tu sientes que has de morir, y que à cada uno segun lo que acà hiziere, alla le ha de responder el premio, no haras mal à quien no te le hiziere.

Herrera Hist. de las Indias Ocid. Decada 1. libro 2.

Illustration

Illustration of the Frontispiece to Vol. II.

COLUMBUS and his Sons **DIEGO** and **FERDINAND**. From an ancient Spanish Picture in the Possession of **EDWARD HORNE, Esq.** of Bevis Mount, near Southampton.

THE Picture from which this Engraving is made, bears the marks of great antiquity, and from the words *Mar del Sur* on the chart represented in it, is known to be Spanish. The principal figure is certainly **COLUMBUS**, and the two young men are believed to be his sons, **DIEGO** and **FERDINAND**, to whom **COLUMBUS** seems to point out the course of the voyages he had made. The globe, the charts, and astronomical instruments, support this conjecture, and the figure of Hope, in the back ground, alludes probably to the great expectations which were formed, throughout all Europe, of still greater discoveries. From the mention of a Southern Ocean, imperfectly and dubiously represented, (as an object at that time rather of search than of certainty) there is reason to believe that the picture was painted immediately on **COLUMBUS**'s return from his fourth voyage, in 1504, because it is related by Lopez de Gomera, a cotemporary historian *, that the admiral, when at Porto Bello, in 1502, had received information that there was *a great ocean on the other side of the continent extending southwards*; and it is well known, that all his labours afterwards, in the fourth voyage, were directed to find out an entrance into the Southern Ocean from the Atlantick; for which purpose he explored more than 300 leagues of coast, from Cape *Gracios a Dios* to the Gulph of Darien; but the actual discovery

* F. L. de Gomara Historia de las Indias, cap. 60.

of the South Sea was reserved for Vasco Nunez de Balboa. The age of COLUMBUS's Sons, at the time of his return from his fourth voyage, corresponds with their appearance in the picture. The youngest of them, some years afterwards, compiled a short history of his Father's life; in the third chapter of which I find the following very curious description of COLUMBUS's person and manners, with which the picture, as far as it goes, is found also to correspond :

"Fue el almirante hombre de bien formada, i mas que mediana estatura; la cara larga, las megillas un poco altas, sin declinar a gordo ò macilento; la nariz aquilina, los ojos blancos i de blanco de color encendido; en su mocedad tuvo el cabello blanco; pero de treinta años ia le tenia blanco; en el comer, i beber, i en el adorno de su persona era mui modesto i continente; afable en la conversation con los estranos i con los de casa mui agradable, con modestia i gravedad: fue tan observante de las cosas de la religion, que en los ayunos, i en reçar el oficio divino, pudiera ser tenido por professo en religion; tan enemigo de juramento, i blasfemia, que yo juro, que jamas le vi echar otro juramento que por san Fernando; y quando se hallaba mas irritado con alguno, era su reprehension decir le: os doi a dios porque hicisteis esto ò dixisteis aquello: si alguna vez tenia que escribir, no probaba la pluma, sin escribir estas palabras *Jesus cum Maria sit nobis in via*; y contan buena letra que bastara para ganar de comer."

La Hist. del Almirante Don Christ. Colon. C. 3.

PREFACE

THE
P R E F A C E

TO THE
SECOND EDITION.

THE sale of a large impression of this Work, in little more than twelve months, having induced the Bookseller to publish a second edition, I have availed myself of the opportunity of correcting several errors which had crept into the first; but I have not found it necessary to enlarge my Book with any new matter of my own, worthy of mention. The only additions of importance are a few notes and illustrations, with which the kindness of friends has enabled me to supply some of my deficiencies. I have thought it proper, however, in that part of the Sixth Book which treats of the commercial system, to insert a copy of the provisional bill presented to the House of Commons in March 1782, by the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of reviving the beneficial intercourse that existed before

the late American war, between the United States and the British Sugar Islands. This bill, through the influence of popular prejudice and other causes, was unfortunately lost. Had it passed into a law, it would probably have saved from the horrors of famine fifteen thousand unoffending Negroes, who miserably perished (in Jamaica alone) from the sad effects of the fatal restrictive system which prevailed! The publication of this bill, therefore, is discharging a debt of justice to the Minister and myself: to Mr. PITT, because it proves that his first ideas on this question were founded on principles of sound policy and humanity; to myself, because it gives me an opportunity of shewing that the sentiments which I have expressed on the same subject are justified by his high authority.

THIS is not a business of selfishness or faction; nor (like many of those questions which are daily moved in Parliament merely to agitate and perplex government) can it be dismissed by a vote. It will come forward again and again, and haunt administration in a thousand hideous shapes, until a more liberal policy shall take place; for no folly can possibly exceed the notion that any measures pursued by Great Britain will prevent the American States from having, *some time or other*, a commercial intercourse with our West Indian territories on their own terms. With a chain of coast of twenty degrees of latitude, possessing the finest harbours for the purpose in the world, all lying so near to the Sugar Colonies, and the track to Europe,—with a

country abounding in every thing the Islands have occasion for, and which they can obtain no where else;—all these circumstances, necessarily and naturally lead to a commercial intercourse between our Islands and the United States. It is true, we may ruin our Sugar Colonies, and ourselves also, in the attempt to prevent it; but it is an experiment which God and Nature have marked out as impossible to succeed. The present restraining system is forbidding men to help each other: men who, by their necessities, their climate and productions, are standing in perpetual need of mutual assistance, and able to supply it.

I WRITE with the freedom of History;—for it is the cause of humanity that I plead.—At the same time there is not a man living who is more desirous than myself of testifying, by every possible means, the sensibility and affection which are due to our gracious SOVEREIGN, for that paternal solicitude and munificent interposition, in favour of his remotest subjects, to which it is owing that the Bread Fruit, and other valuable productions of the most distant regions, now flourish in the British West Indies. These are indeed “imperial works, and worthy kings.” After several unsuccessful attempts, the introduction of the Bread Fruit was happily accomplished, in January 1793, by the arrival at St. Vincent of his Majesty’s ship Providence, Captain WILLIAM BLIGH, and the Assistant brig, Captain NATHANIEL PORTLOCK, from the South Seas; having on board many hundreds of those trees, and a vast num-

ber of other choice and curious plants, in a very flourishing condition; all which have been properly distributed through the islands of St. Vincent and Jamaica, and already afford the pleasing prospect that his Majesty's goodness will be felt to the most distant period*. The cultivation of these valuable exoticks will, without doubt, in a course of years, lessen the dependence of the Sugar Islands on North America for food and necessaries; and not only supply subsistence for future generations, but probably furnish fresh incitements to industry, new improvements in the arts, and new subjects of commerce!

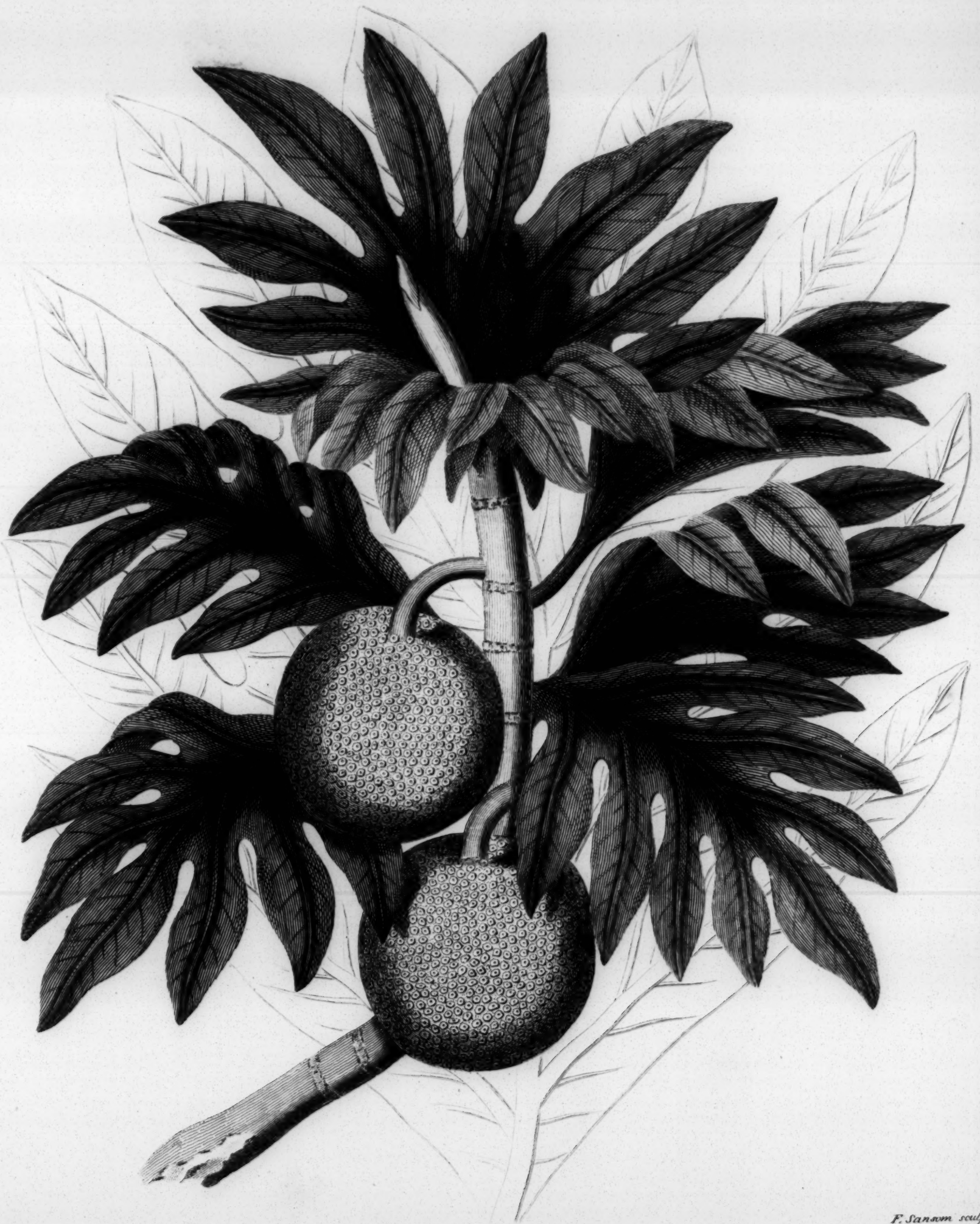
THE Assembly of Jamaica, co-operating with the benevolent intentions of his Majesty, have lately purchased the magnificent botanical garden of Mr. East†, and placed it on the publick establishment, under the care of skilful gardeners, one of whom circumnavi-

* Extract of a letter to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, from the Botanick Gardener in Jamaica; dated December 1793.

"All the trees under my charge are thriving with the greatest luxuriance. Some of the Bread Fruit are upwards of eleven feet high, with leaves thirty-six inches long; and my success in cultivating them has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The Cinnamon Tree is become very common, and Mangoes are in such plenty as to be planted in the negro-grounds. There are also several bearing trees of the Jaack or bastard bread-fruit, which is exactly the same as the Nanka of Timor. We have one Nutmeg Plant, which is rather sickly, &c. &c."

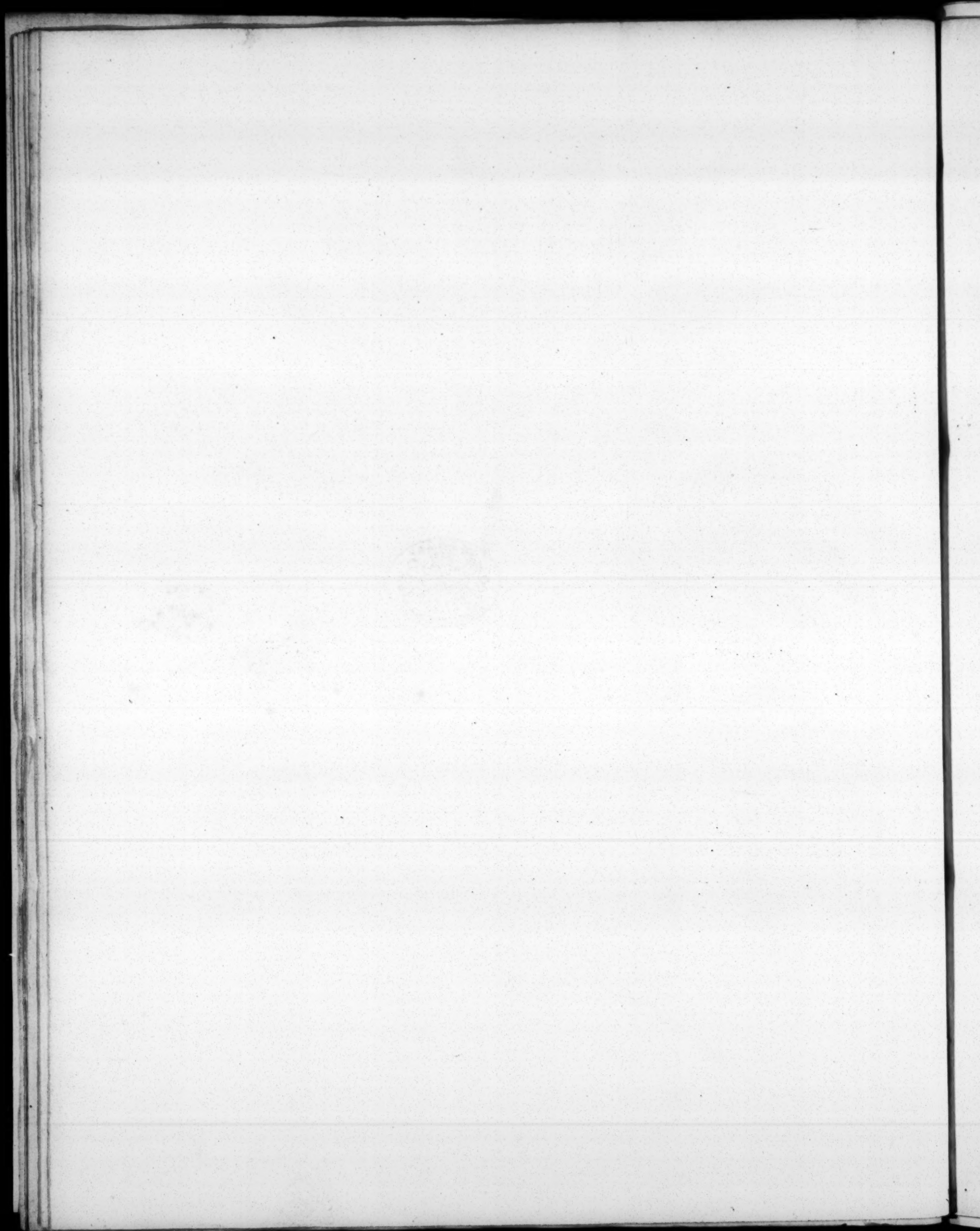
† On the death of HINTON EAST, Esq. the founder of the botanick garden, it became the property of his nephew, EDWARD HYDE EAST, Esq. barrister at law, and member of parliament for Great Bedwin, who with great generosity offered it to the Assembly of Jamaica, for the use of the publick, at their own price.

gated



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F. Sanson sculp.



gated the globe with Captain BLIGH. I might therefore have considerably enlarged the *Hortus Eastensis* annexed to the First Volume of this Work, but the particulars did not come to my hands in time. However, that the lovers of natural history may not be wholly disappointed, I shall subjoin to this Preface a Catalogue of the more rare and valuable exoticks which now flourish in Jamaica. The present improved state of botany in that island will thus be seen at one view.

IN contemplating this display of industry and science, and offering the tribute of grateful veneration to that SOVEREIGN under whose royal patronage and bounty so many valuable productions have been conveyed in a growing state from one extremity of the world to the other, it is impossible that the inhabitants of the British West Indies can forget how much also is due to Sir JOSEPH BANKS, the President of the Royal Society; by whose warm and unwearied exertions the second voyage to the South Seas was determined on, after the first had proved abortive. Among all the labours of life, if there is one pursuit more replete than any other with benevolence, more likely to add comforts to existing people, and even to augment their numbers by augmenting their means of subsistence, it is certainly that of spreading abroad the bounties of creation, by transplanting from one part of the globe to another such natural productions as are likely to prove beneficial to the interests of humanity. In this generous effort, Sir JOSEPH BANKS has employed a considerable part of his time, attention, and fortune; and

and the success which, in many cases, has crowned his endeavours, will be felt in the enjoyments, and rewarded by the blessings, of posterity.

ON the whole, the introduction of the Bread Fruit and other plants from the South Sea Islands—the munificence displayed by HIS MAJESTY in causing the voyage to be undertaken by which it was finally accomplished—the liberality and judgment of those who advised it—and the care and attention manifested by those who were more immediately entrusted with the conduct of it, are circumstances that claim a distinguished place, and constitute an important era in the History of the British West Indies!

HAVING said thus much in honour of my countrymen, it is but justice to observe, that the French nation (whilst a government existed among them) began to manifest a noble spirit of emulation in the same liberal pursuit. It is to the industry of the French that Jamaica (as will be seen in the History of that Island) owes the Cinnamon, the Mango, and some other delicious Spices and Fruits. Among other branches of the vegetable kingdom, introduced by them into their West Indian possessions, they reckoned three different species of the Sugar Cane, all of which were previously unknown to the planters and inhabitants. I have, in a note to page 204 of the second volume of this edition, observed, that Sir JOSEPH BANKS had satisfied me that such varieties did exist; but I was not then apprized that their cultivation had been successfully attempted in any of our own Islands. By the kindness of Ad-
miral

miral Sir JOHN LAFOREY, Baronet, I am now enabled to gratify my readers with such full and authentick information on this subject, as cannot fail to be highly acceptable to every inhabitant of the West Indies.

These Canes were originally introduced into Martinico; and it was a fortunate circumstance that the distinguished officer whom I have named commanded about that time on the naval station at Antigua. It was equally fortunate that, with a love of natural knowledge, he possessed plantations in the Island last mentioned; for it is extremely probable, from the disturbances and distractions which have prevailed ever since in every one of the French Colonies, that there would not at this time have been found a trace of these plants in any part of the West Indies, if Sir JOHN LAFOREY had not personally attended to their preservation. With the account which his politeness has enabled me to present to the Publick, I shall conclude this Introductory Discourse.

Remarks on the EAST INDIA, and other CANES imported into the French Charaibbean Islands, and lately introduced into the Island of Antigua, by Sir JOHN LAFOREY, Bart.

“ONE sort was brought from the Island of Bourbon, reported by the French to be the growth of the coast of Malabar.

“ANOTHER sort from the island of Otaheite.

“ANOTHER sort from Batavia.

“THE two former are much alike, both in their appearance and growth, but that of Otaheite is said to make

make the finest sugar. They are much larger than those of our Islands, the joints of some measuring eight or nine inches long, and six in circumference.

“THEIR colour, and that of their leaves also, differs from ours, being of a pale green; their leaves broader, their points falling towards the ground as they grow out, instead of being erect like those of our Islands. Their juice also, when expressed, differs from that of our Canes; being of a very pale, instead of a deep green colour. I caused one of the largest of these Canes to be cut, at what I deemed its full growth, and likewise one of the largest of the Island Canes that could be found upon each of three other plantations. When they were properly trimmed for grinding, I had them weighed: the Malabar Canes weighed upwards of seven pounds; neither of the other three exceeded four pounds and a quarter.

“THEY are ripe enough to grind at the age of ten months; a few cut for a trial by my manager, above twelve months old, were judged to have lost part of their juices, by standing too long.

“THEY appear to stand the dry weather better than ours; I observed, that after a drought of a long continuance, when the leaves of our own Canes began to turn brown at their points, these continued their colour throughout.

“A GENTLEMAN of Montserrat had some plants given to him by Monsieur Pinnel, one of the most considerable planters of Guadaloupe, who told him he had

in the preceding year (1792) in which an exceeding great drought had prevailed, planted amongst a large field of the Island Canes half an acre of these; that the want of rain, and the *borer*, had damaged the former so much, that he could not make sugar from them, but the latter had produced him three hogheads.

“ IN the spring of this year (1794) a trial was made of the Malabar Canes, on one of my plantations; 160 bunches from holes of five feet square were cut, they produced upwards of 350 lbs. of very good sugar (a sample of which I sent to Mr. Edwards*) the juice came into sugar in the teache, in much less time than is usually required for that of the other Canes, and threw up very little scum. The produce was in the proportion of 3,500 lbs. to an acre; the weather had then been so very dry, and the *borer* so destructive, that I am sure no one part of that plantation would have yielded above half that quantity from the other Canes, in the same space of ground. We had not then the benefit of the new-invented clarifiers, which, though imported, had not been fixed up for want of time.

“ THE French complain that these Canes do not yield a sufficient quantity of field trash, to boil the juice into sugar; to this, and to their never throwing

* The sugar is extraordinarily good; the colour bright, and the grain, though not so large as in the best St. Kitt's sugar, strong. I am persuaded that no raw sugar will answer better for the refinery.

up an arrow, I think their superior size may in good measure be attributed. This inconvenience may be obviated, by the substitution of coals; and the increased quantity of the cane-trash, which their magnitude will furnish (and which we reckon the richest manure we have, when properly prepared) will well indemnify the expence of firing.

“THE Batavia Canes are a deep purple on the outside; they grow short-jointed, and small in circumference, but bunch exceedingly, and vegetate so quick, that they spring up from the plant in one-third the time those of our Island do; the joints, soon after they form, all burst longitudinally. They have the appearance of being very hardy, and bear dry weather well; a few bunches were cut and made into sugar at the same time the experiment was made with the white Canes. The report made to me of them was, that they yielded a great deal of juice, which seemed richer than that of the others, but the sugar was strongly tinged with the colour of the rind; and it was observed, that upon the expression of them at the mill, the juice was of a bright purple; but by the time it had reached through the spout to the clarifier (a very short distance) it became of a dingy iron colour. I am told the Batavia sugar imported into Amsterdam is very fair; so that if those Canes should otherwise answer well, means may doubtless be obtained to discharge the purple tinge from their juice.”

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*** I OWE

*** I owe an acknowledgment to the family of the late Alderman BECKFORD, by correcting in this place a mistake with regard to his ancestry, which had crept into the first edition, and is unfortunately transferred to this. In Vol. I. p. 170, it is asserted, that Mr. BECKFORD was descended in the female line from a daughter of THOMAS SCOTT, one of the Judges of CHARLES I. This notion is very prevalent in Jamaica; but his son, Mr. RICHARD BECKFORD, Member of Parliament for Leominster, has assured me that it is erroneous; and he has done me the honour to point out the origin of the mistake, by furnishing me with the following particulars; which, with his permission, I lay before the Publick, in his own words:—

“THE late Alderman BECKFORD was, in no degree, related in blood to SCOTT the regicide. It is true, that a daughter of SCOTT married with one of the BECKFORD family; but she was a widow at the time she so married, and had no children by Mr. BECKFORD, and consequently there could be no descent.

“THE ancestors of the late Alderman BECKFORD were Cavaliers, or Royalists, in the time of king CHARLES the First; and upon the usurpation of OLIVER CROMWELL, were obliged to fly their country, and reside abroad. After Jamaica was taken by PENN and VENABLES, during the Protectorate,

encouragement was held out to all settlers to go to the new colony—and thereupon the BECKFORDS went over, and were among the first, as they soon became the greatest planters in the island.

“ THE Family derive their name from the village and parish of Beckford, in Gloucestershire (about eight or ten miles from Tewkesbury) where the heir of Mr. Alderman BECKFORD now possesses a small estate; the most antient patrimony of the Family.

RICH. BECKFORD.”

25th April, 1794.

CATALOGUE

C A T A L O G U E

Of the more valuable and rare Plants growing in the Publick Botanick Garden, in the Mountains of Liguanea, in the Island of Jamaica.

- A** MOMUM GRANUM PARADISI—Guinea Pepper, or Grains of Paradise. *Native of Guinea.*
ANTHOLYZA ÆTHIOPICA—Ethiopian Antholyza. *Native of the Cape of Good Hope.*
ARUNDO BAMBOS—Bamboo Cane. *Native of the East Indies.*
ALLAMANDA CATHARTICA—Galarips. *Native of South America.*
Akee Tree. Native of the Coast of Africa.
AVERRHOA BILIMBI—Bimbling Fruit. *Native of Otaheite.*
ANNONA CHERIMOIA—Cherimoya. *Native of South-America.*
ANNONA MYRISTICA—Nutmeg Annona.
ADANSONIA DIGITATA—Monkies Bread. *Native of Senegal.*
ÆSCHYNOMENE GRANDIFLORA—Pea Tree. *Native of the East-Indies.*
ÆSCHYNOMENE AQUATICA—Swamp Pea Tree. — *Native of the East-Indies.*
AMBROMA AUGUSTA—Maple-leaved Ambroma. — *Native of New South Wales.*
ASTER FRUTICOSUS—Shrubby Aster. *Native of the Cape of Good Hope.*
ARTOCARPUS INCISA—Bread-Fruit Tree. *Native of Otaheite.*
ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA—Indian Jaack Tree. — *Native of the East-Indies.*
AUCUBA JAPONICA—Japan Aucuba. *Native of Japan.*
ALEURITES TRILOBATA—Candle Tree. *Native of Otaheite.*
ARECHA CATECHU—Beetle Nut. *Native of Timor.*
ATRAGENE INDICA—Indian Atragene. *Native of the East-Indies.*
ARCTOTIS CALENDULACEA—Marygold Arctotis. — *Native of the Cape of Good Hope.*
AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS
var. Dwarf Peach. Native of St. Helena.
var. St. Helena Almond. Native of St. Helena.
BUDLEJA GLOBOSA—Round-headed Budleja, *Native of Chili.*
Bichy Tree. Native of Guinea.
BAUHINIA VARIEGATA—Variegated Bauhinia. — *Native of the East-Indies.*
CURCUMA LONGA—Turmeric Root. *Native of the East-Indies.*
CISSUS QUADRANGULARIS—Angular-stalked Cissus. *Native of India.*
CORDIA — Ettow, a dye-wood. *Native of Otaheite.*
CASSINE CAPENSIS—Hottentot Cherry. *Native of the Cape of Good Hope.*
CASSIA SENA—Sena Tree. *Native of Egypt.*
CACTUS COCHINILLIFER—Cochineal Cactus. *Native of South-America.*
CAPPARIS SPINOSA—Caper Shrub. *Native of Italy.*
CAMELLIA JAPONICA—Japan Rose. *Native of Japan.*
CROTALARIA LABURNIFOLIA—Shrubby Crotalaria. *Native of Asia.*
CORONILLA ARABICA—Arabian Coronilla. *Native of Arabia.*
CALLA

CALLA ÆTHIOPICA—Ethiopian Calla.	Native of th: Cape of Good Hope.
CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA—Tinian Pine. —	Native of th: South-Sea Islands.
CICCA DISTICHA—Cherimalla Fruit.	Native of Timor.
CUPRESSUS JUNIPEROIDES—African Cypress Tree—	Native of the Cape of Good Hope.
CROTON SEBIFERUM—Tallow Tree.	Native of China.
CERATONIA SILIQUA—St. John's Bread.	Native of Sicily.
CYCAS CIRCINALIS—Sago Palm.	Native of the East-Indies.
DIOSMA CILIATA—Ciliated Diosma.	Native of the Cape of Good Hope.
DRACÆNA DRACO—Dragon Tree.	Native of the East-Indies.
DRACÆNA FERREA—Purple Dracæna.	Native of China.
DRACÆNA	Native of Otaheite.
DOLICHOS SINENSIS—Chinese Dolichos.	Native of China.
EPIDENDRUM VANILLA—Vanilla.	Native of South-America.
FUCHSIA TRIPHYLLA—Scarlet Fuchsia.	Native of Chili.
FRAXINUS ORNUS—Manna Ash.	Native of Calabria.
FICUS TINCTORIA—Mattee, a dye-wood.	Native of Otaheite.
GARDENIA FLORIDA—Cape Jasmine.	Native of China.
GARDENIA THUNBERGIA—Starry Gardenia.—	Native of the Cape of Good Hope.
GLORIOSA SUPERBA—Superb Lily.	Native of the East-Indies.
GUILANDINA MORINGA—Horfe-Radish Tree.	Native of the East-Indies.
GARCINIA CORNEA—Small Mangostein.	Native of the East-Indies.
GALEGA PURPUREA—Purple Galega.	Native of the East-Indies.
HIBISCUS POPULNEUS—Poplar-leaved Hibiscus.	Native of the East-Indies.
HIBISCUS MUTABILIS—Changeable Rose.	Native of the East-Indies.
HIBISCUS FICULNEUS—Fig-leaved Hibiscus.	Native of Ceylon.
HIBISCUS TRIONUM—Bladder Hibiscus.	Native of the Cape of Good Hope.
JUSTICIA ADHATODA—Malabar Nut.	Native of Ceylon.
JUSTICIA PICTA—Variegated Justicia.	Native of Timor.
ILEX CASSINE—Paraguay Tea.	Native of Carolina.
INOCARPUS EDULIS—Otaheite Chesnut.	Native of Otaheite.
ILLICIUM FLORIDANUM—Aniseed Tree.	Native of Florida.
KÆMPFERIA GALANGA—Galangale Root.	Native of the East-Indies.
LAWSONIA INERMIS—Smooth Lawsonia.	Native of Africa.
LAWSONIA SPINOSA—Prickly Lawsonia.	Native of the East-Indies.
LAURUS CINNAMOMUM—Cinnamon Tree.	Native of Ceylon.
LAURUS CAMPHORA—Camphire Tree.	Native of Japan.
LAURUS NOBILIS—Sweet Bay Tree.	Native of Italy.
LAURUS INDICA—Royal Bay Tree.	Native of Madeira.
LAURUS FOETENS—Madeira Laurel.	Native of Madeira.
LAURUS BENZOIN—Benjamin Tree.	Native of Virginia.
LAURUS BORBONIA—Carolina Bay Tree.	Native of Carolina.
LAURUS SASSAPHRAS—Sassaphras Tree.	Native of North-America.
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA—Tulip Tree.	Native of North-America.
LAVATERA THURINCIACA—Large-flowered Lavatera. —	Native of Hungary.
MELIA AZEDERACH—Bread-Tree.	Native of the East-Indies.
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—Laurel-leaved Magnolia.	Native of Carolina.
MELIANTHUS MAJOR—Honey-Flower.	Native of the Cape of Good Hope.
	MALVA

MALVA CAPENSIS—Cape Mallow.	Native of the Cape of Good Hope.
MONSONIA SPECIOSA—Fine leav'd Monsonia.	Native of the Cape of Good Hope.
MIMOSA NILOTICA—Gum Arabic Tree.	Native of Egypt.
MIMOSA SENEGAL—Gum Senegal Tree.	Native of Arabia.
MIMOSA LEBECK—Oriental Ebony.	Native of the East-Indies.
MORUS PAPYRIFERA—Paper Mulberry Tree.	Native of Japan.
MANGIFERA INDICA—Mango Tree.	Native of the East-Indies.
OLEA FRAGRANS—Sweet-scented Olive.	Native of China.
OLDENLANDIA UMBELLATA—Ché.	Native of India.
PIPER NIGRUM—Black Pepper.	Native of the East-Indies.
PIPER LONGUM—Long Pepper.	Native of the East-Indies.
PHILADELPHUS AROMATICUS—Sweet-scented Syringa.	Native of New Zealand.
PANDANUS ODORATISSIMUS—Screw Pine.	Native of Ceylon.
PISTACIA OFFICINARUM—Pistachia Tree.	Native of Greece.
QUASSIA AMARA—Bitter Quassia.	Native of Guiana.
ROBINIA HISPIDA—Large-flower'd Acacia.	Native of the East-Indies.
ROBINIA MITIS—Smooth Acacia.	Native of the East-Indies.
SAPINDUS EDULIS—Litchi Plumb.	Native of China.
STAPELIA VARIEGATA—Variegated Stapelia.	Native of the Cape of Good Hope.
SPONDIAS—South-Sea Plumb.	Native of Asia.
SMILAX SARSAPARILLA—Sarsaparilla.	Native of America.
SCHINUS MOLLE—Peruvian Mastick Tree.	Native of Peru.
TACCA PINNATIFIDA—Pecah.	Native of Otaheite.
TRADESCANTIA DISCOLOR—Purple Spider-Wort.	Native of Honduras.
TECTONA GRANDIS—Tick-Wood.	Native of Timor.
THEA VIRIDIS—Green Tea Tree.	Native of China.
THEA BOHEA—Bohea Tea Tree.	Native of China.
WACHENDORFIA THYRSIFLORA—Simple-stalked Wachendorfia.	Native of the Cape of Good Hope.
XIMENIA INERMIS—Smooth Zimenia.	Native of the East-Indies.

It may not be unuseful in this place to add a Catalogue of Medicinal and other Plants, growing in South and North America, the East-Indies, &c. the introduction of which would be a great acquisition to the West-Indies, viz.—

SOUTH-AMERICAN PLANTS.

QUASSIA SIMAROUBA—Simarouba Bark.	Grows in many parts of South-America, particularly in Guiana and Cayenne.
CONVOLVULUS JALAPA—Jalap Root.	Native of the South-American Continent.
COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS—Balsam Copaiva Tree.	Native of Brazil and the neighbouring islands.
MYROXYLON PERUIFERUM—Tree producing Balsam Peru.	Found growing with the former.
TOLUIFERA BALSAMUM—Tree producing Balsam Tolu.	Grows with the former.
ANCHONA OFFICINALIS—Peruvian or Jesuit's Bark.	Native of Peru, particularly the hilly parts about Quito.
PSYCHOTRIA EMETICA—Ipecacuana Root.	Native of South America.

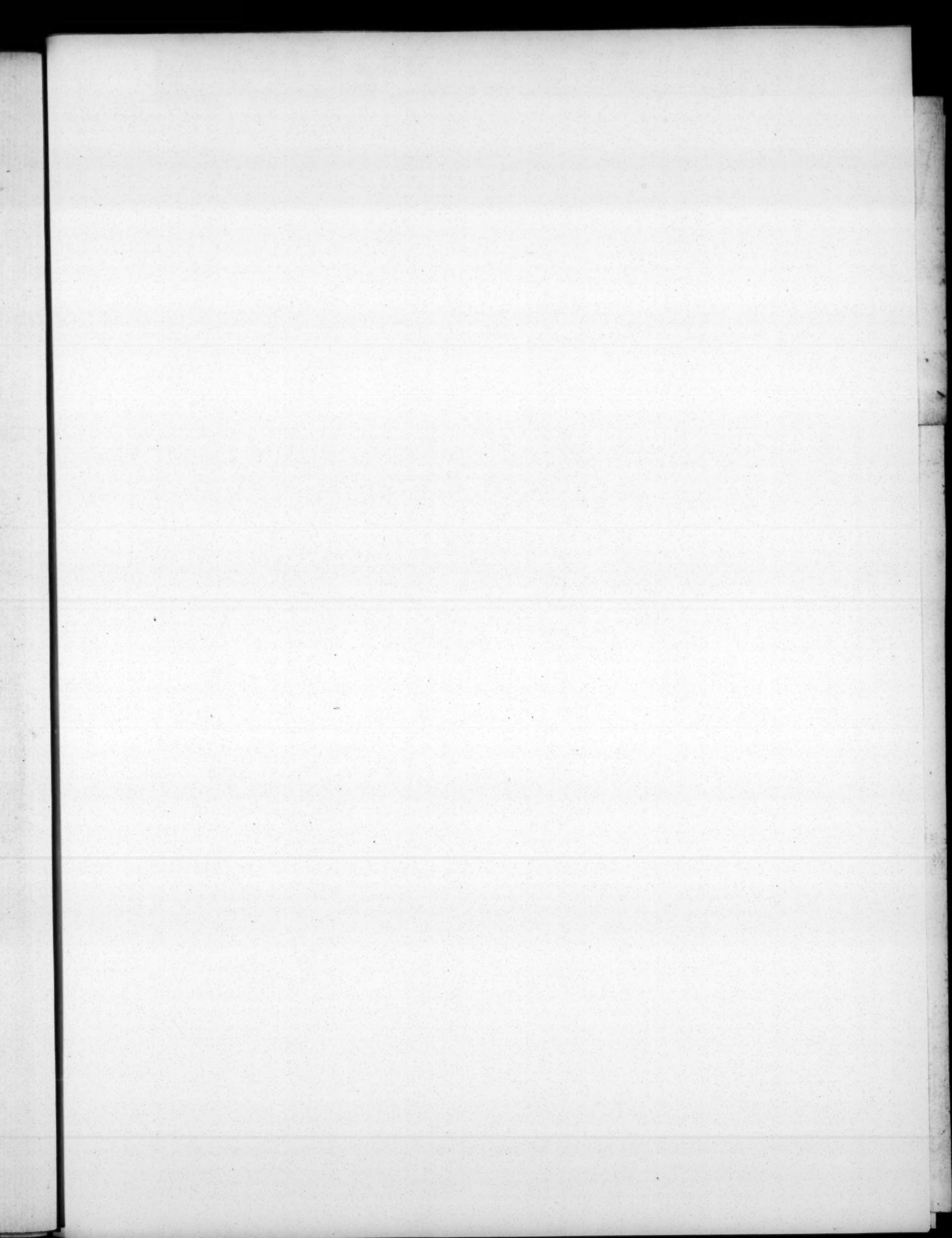
NORTH-

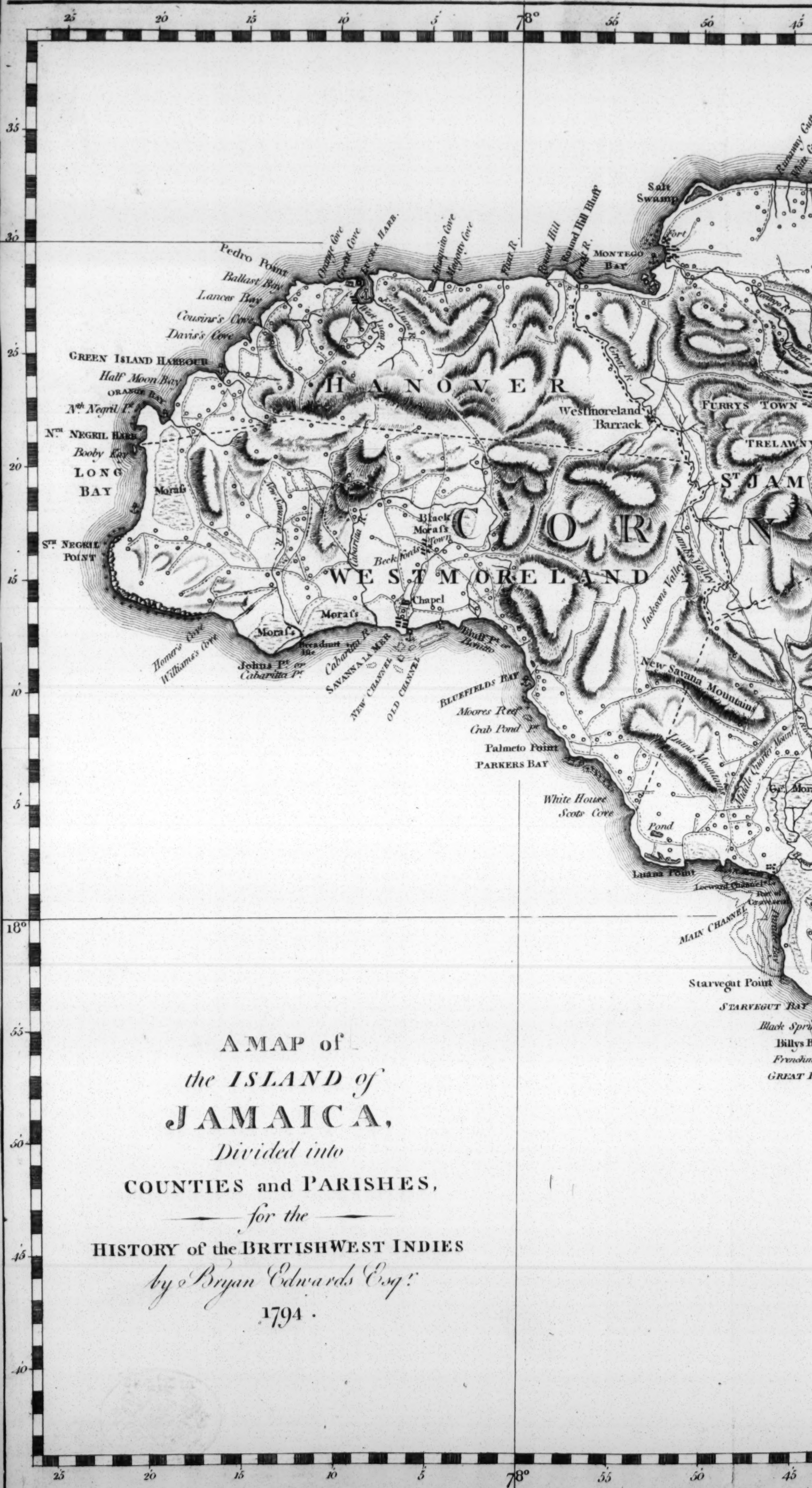
NORTH-AMERICAN PLANTS.

- ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA—Snake Root. *Grows in Virginia.*
 POLYGALA SENEGA—Rattle-Snake Root.—*Native of Virginia and other parts of North-America.*
 PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM—Ginseng Root.—*Native of Canada, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.*
 SPIGELIA MARILANDICA—Indian Pink Root.—*Native of many parts of North-America.*
 PINUS BALSAMEA—Tree producing the Canada Balsam.—*Native of Virginia and Canada.*

EAST-INDIAN AND EUROPEAN PLANTS.

- STYRAX BENZOIN—Tree producing Gum Benjamin. *Native of Sumatra.*
 ANCHUSA TINCTORIA—Alkanet Root. *Native of Montpellier.*
 MIMOSA CATECHU—Tree producing the Japan Earth.—*Grows in the mountainous parts of Indostan.*
 STYRAX OFFICINALE—Gum Storax Tree. *Native of Italy and the Levant.*
 CISTUS CRETICUS—Gum Ladanum Tree.—*Native of Candia and some of the Islands of the Archipelago.*
 JUNIPERUS SABINA—Savin Leaves.—*Native of the South of Europe and the Levant.*
 ASTRAGALUS TRAGACANTHA—Tree producing Gum Dragon.—*Native of Italy, Sicily, and Crete.*
 PASTINACA OPOPONAX—Plant producing Gum Opoponax.—*Native of the South of Europe.*
 MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS—Nutmeg Tree. *Grows in the Molucca Islands.*
 CARYOPHILLUS AROMATICUS.—Clove Tree.—*Native of the Molucca Islands, and lately discovered in New Guinea.*
 CONVULVULUS SCAMMONIA.—Plant producing Scammony.—*Native of Antioch, and about Tripoly, in Syria.*
 FERULA ASAFOETIDA.—Asafetida Plant. *Native of Persia.*
 KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA—Zedoary Root. *Native of the East-Indies.*
 AMOMUM REPENS—Cardamom Seed. *Grows on the Coast of Malabar.*
 GENTIANA LUTEA—Gentian Root. *Native of the Alps.*
 PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM—Opium Poppy. *Native of the southern Parts of Europe.*
 STALAGMITES GAMBIOIDES—Tree producing Gamboge.—*Native of the East Indies.*
 CALAMUS ROTANG—Plant producing Dragon's Blood.—*Native of the Molucca Islands and Java.*
 GARCINIA MANGOSTANA.—True Mangosteen.—*Native of the Molucca Islands.*
 CRATEVA MARMELOS.—Bengal Quince. *Native of India.*
 COLUMBO ROOT. *Native of Ceylon.*
 DIOSPYROS EBENUS.—Oriental Ebony. *Native of the East-Indies.*









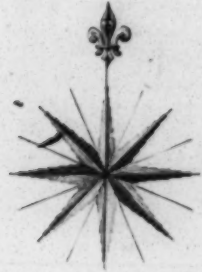


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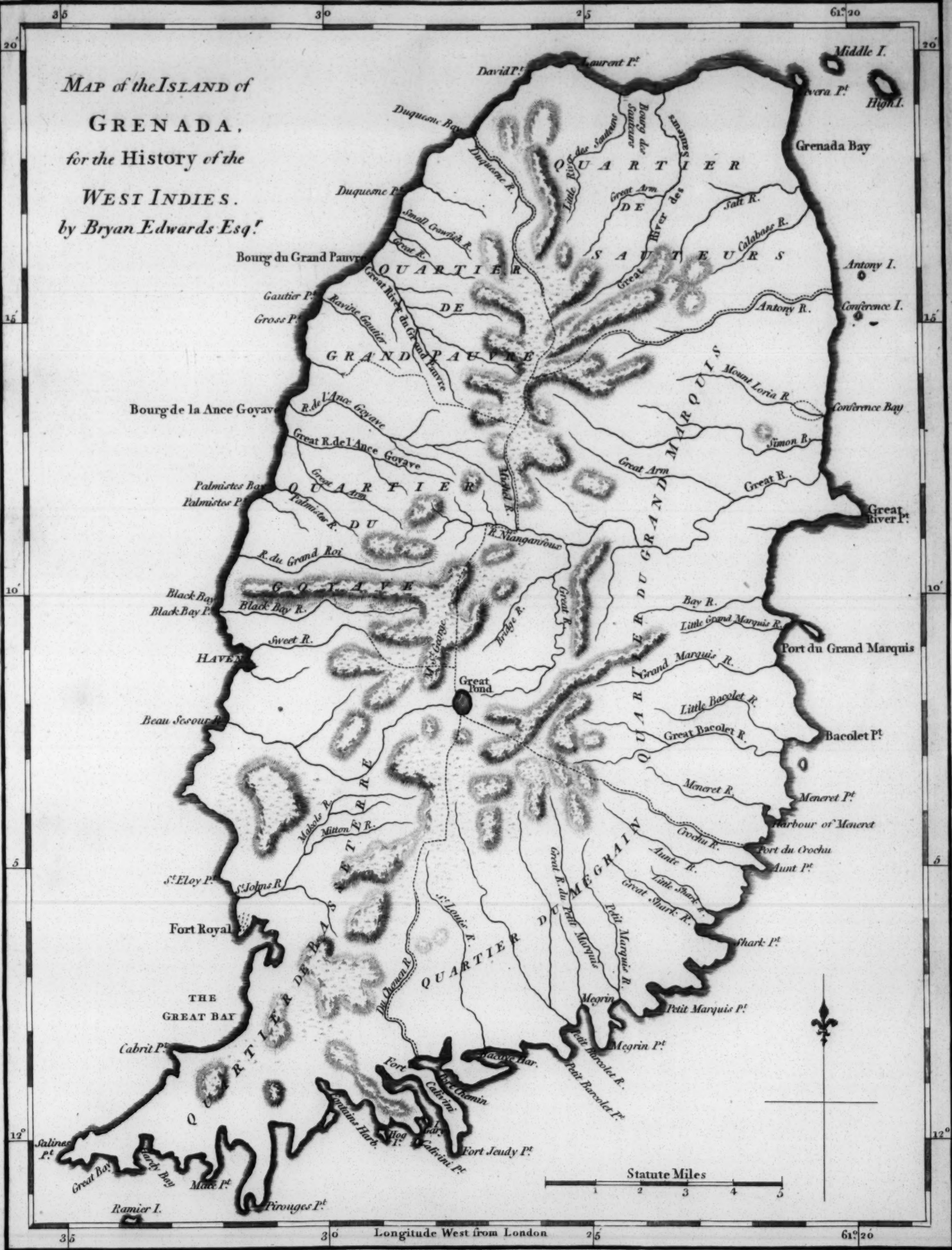
Map
of the ISLAND of
BARBADOES;
for the History of the
WEST INDIES.
by Bryan Edwards Esq.

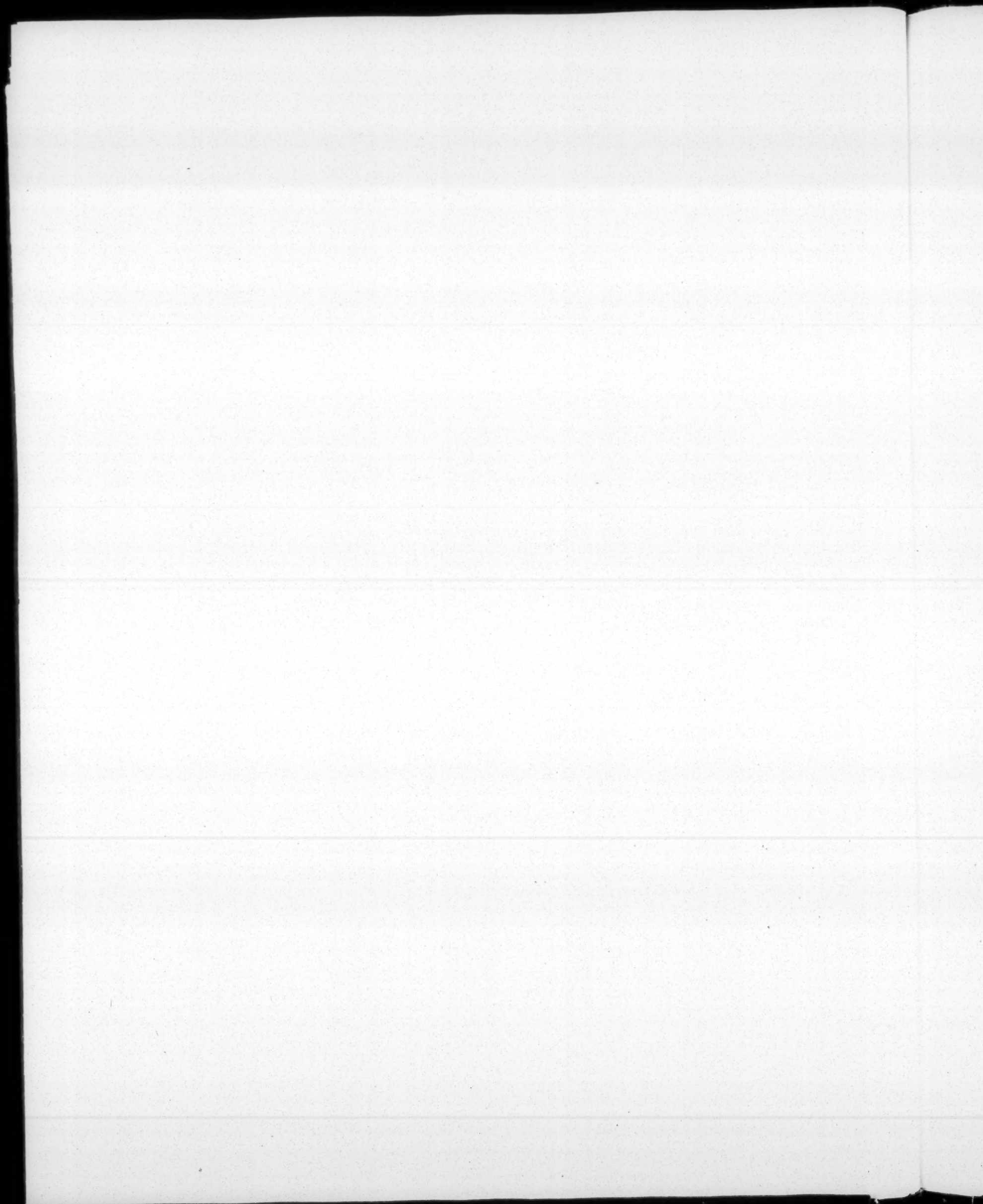


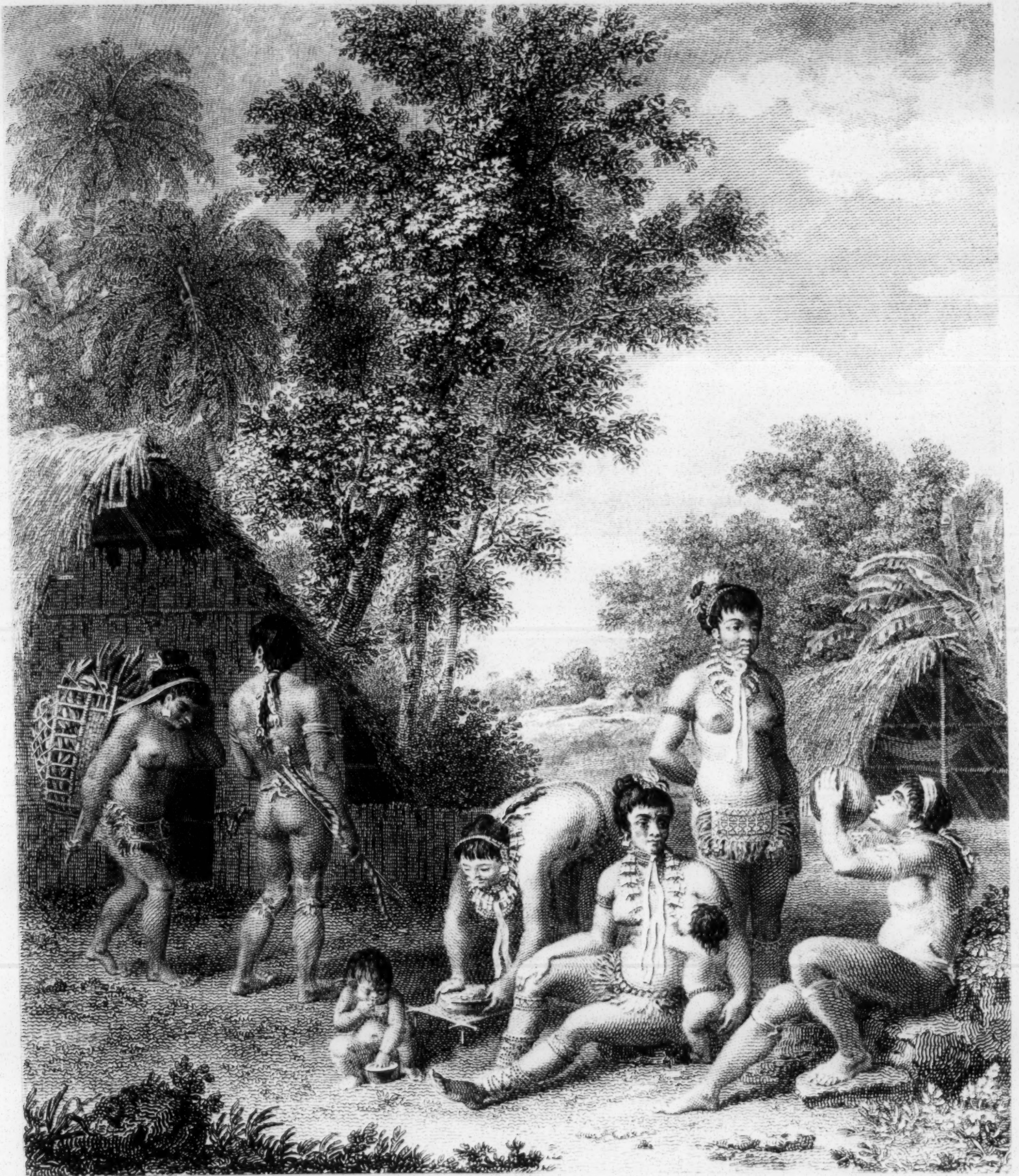
N.B. Plantations or Sugarworks of greater note are expressed as {o Seawell} and Plantations or Sugarworks of less note are expressed as {o Charnock}.

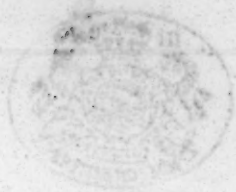


MAP of the ISLAND of
GRENADA,
for the History of the
WEST INDIES.
by Bryan Edwards Esq^r



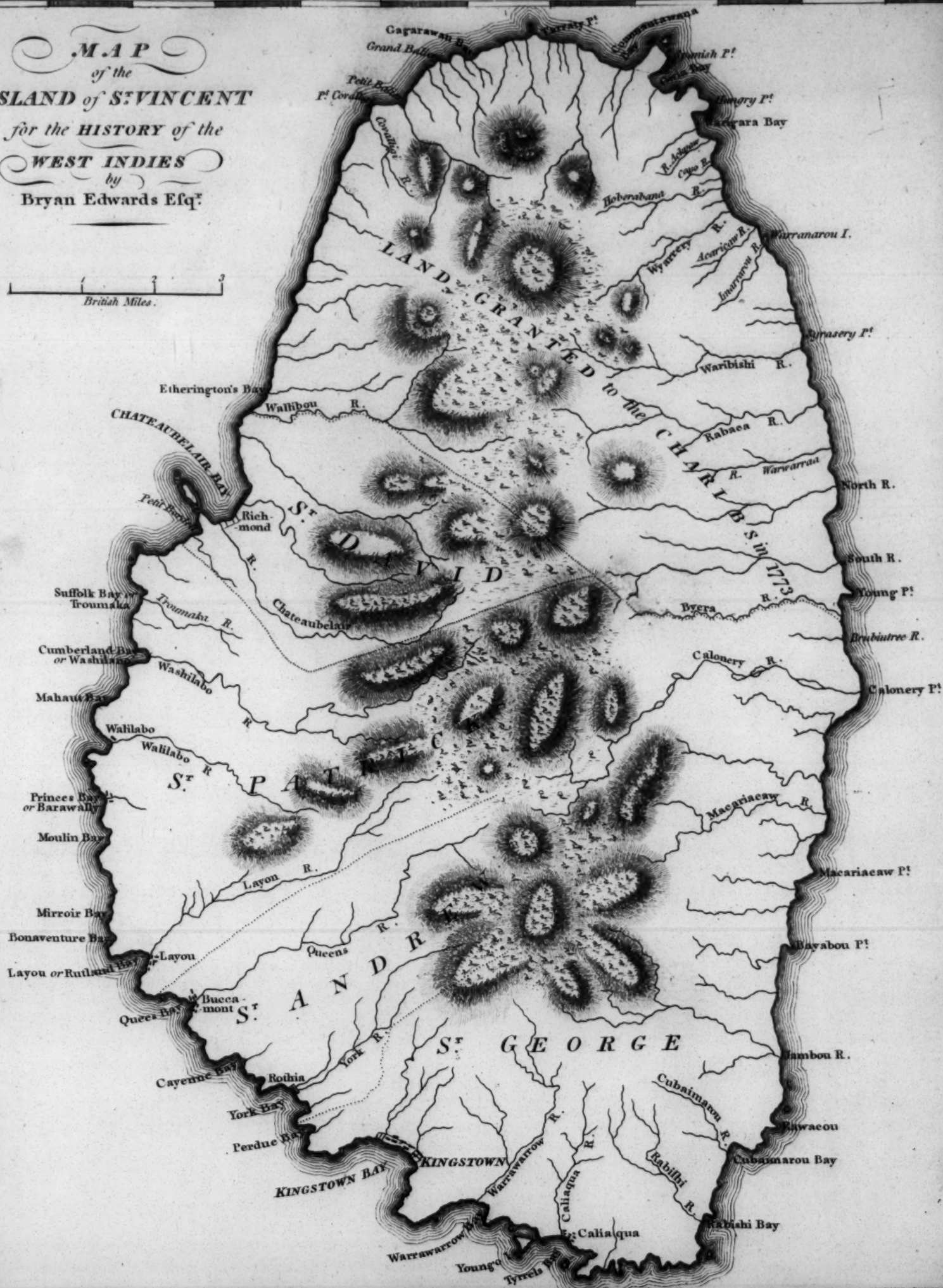






M A P
of the
ISLAND of ST VINCENT
for the HISTORY of the
WEST INDIES
by
Bryan Edwards Esq^r.

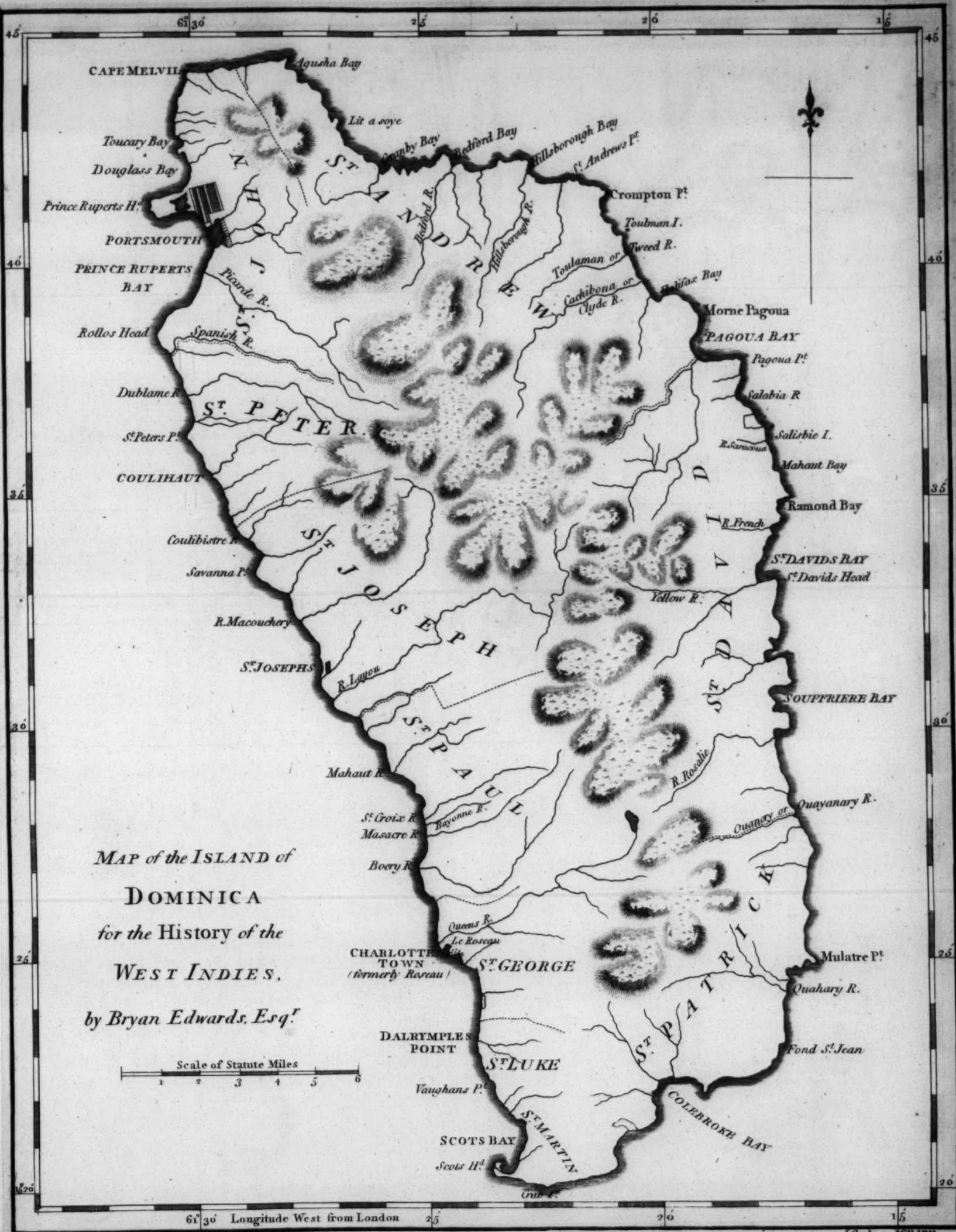
1 2 3
British Miles.



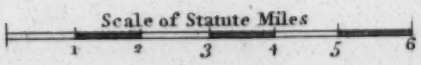
15° Longitude West from London.

Published by J. Stockdale Piccadilly Oct^r 6th 1794.





MAP of the ISLAND of
DOMINICA
for the History of the
WEST INDIES,
by Bryan Edwards, Esq.^r



Longitude 62° 35' West from London.

40'

45'

20'

61' 25'

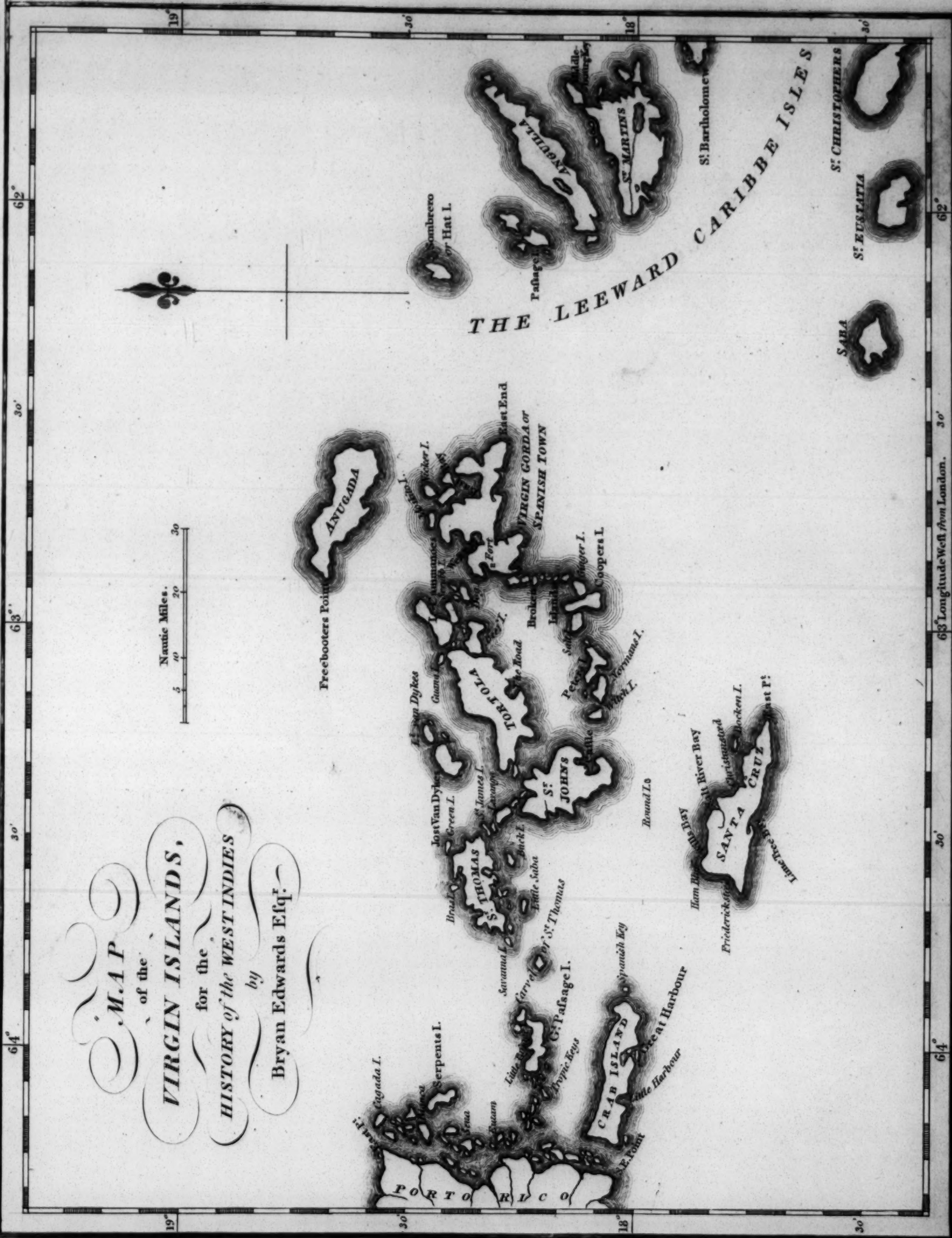
30'

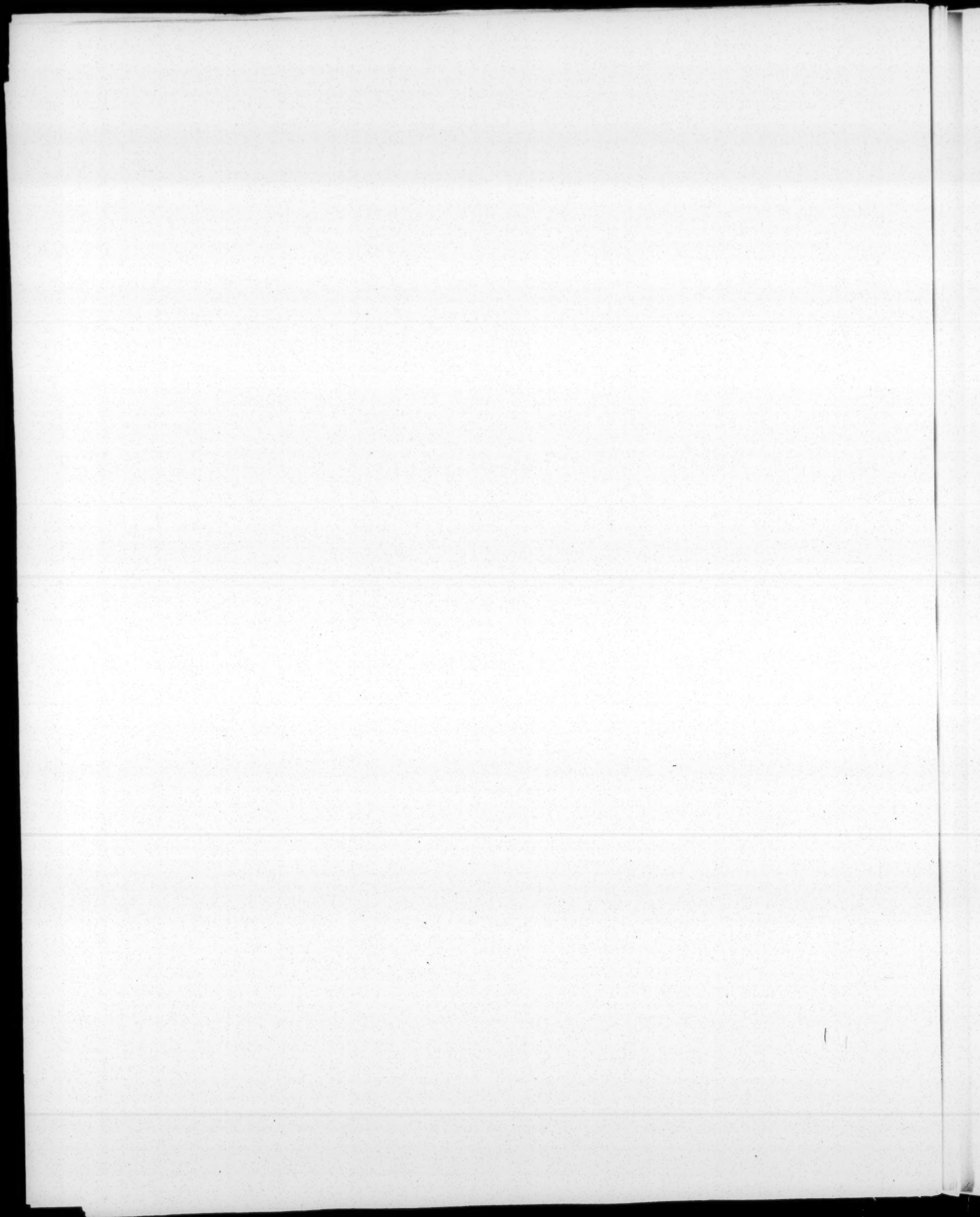
85'



MAP
of the
VIRGIN ISLANDS,
for the
HISTORY of the WEST INDIES
by
Bryan Edwards Esq.

Nautic Miles.
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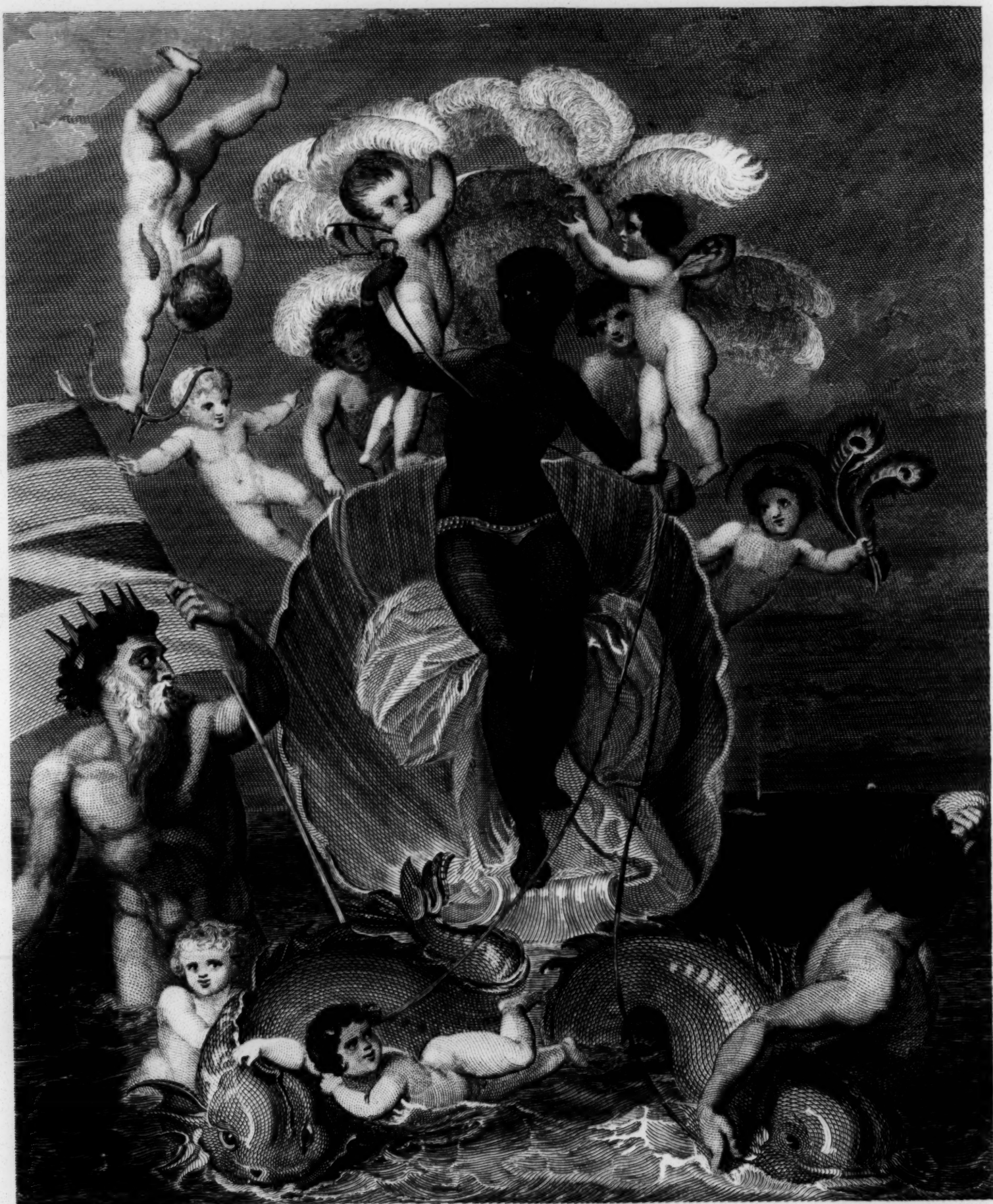


CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS and his SONS DIEGO and FERDINAND.



Weldon sculp.

*From an ancient Spanish picture in the possession of Edward Home Esq.
of Peter House near Southampton*



L. Stothard pinxit

W. Granger sculpit

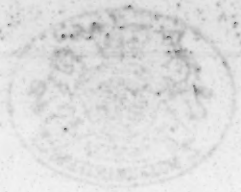
THE VOYAGE of the SABLE VENUS, from ANGOLA to the WEST INDIES.



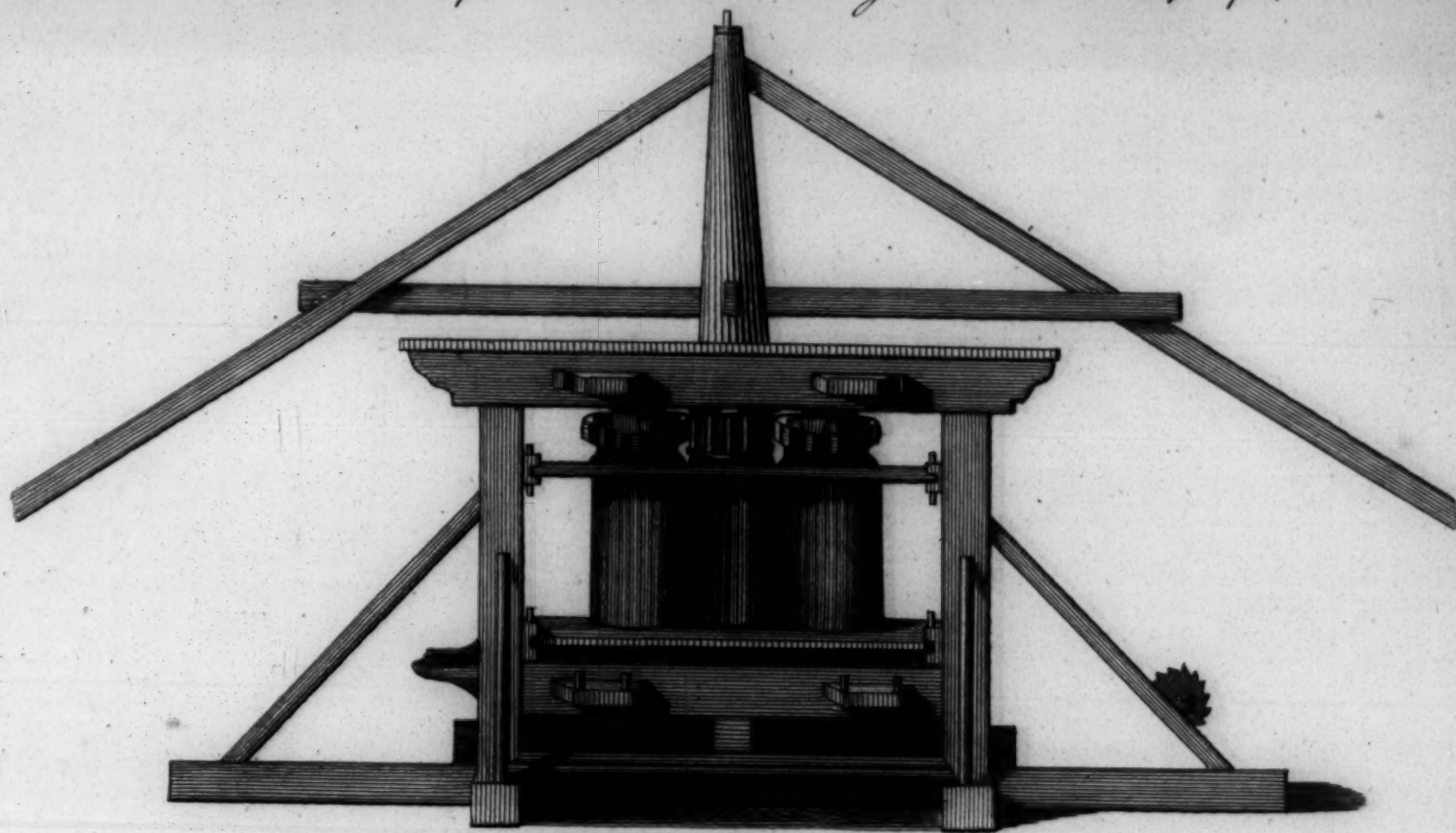
Judinet sculp.

A NEGRO FESTIVAL drawn from Nature in the ISLAND of S^t VINCENT.

From an Original Picture by Agostino Branga, in the possession of Sir William Young Bart. F.R.S.

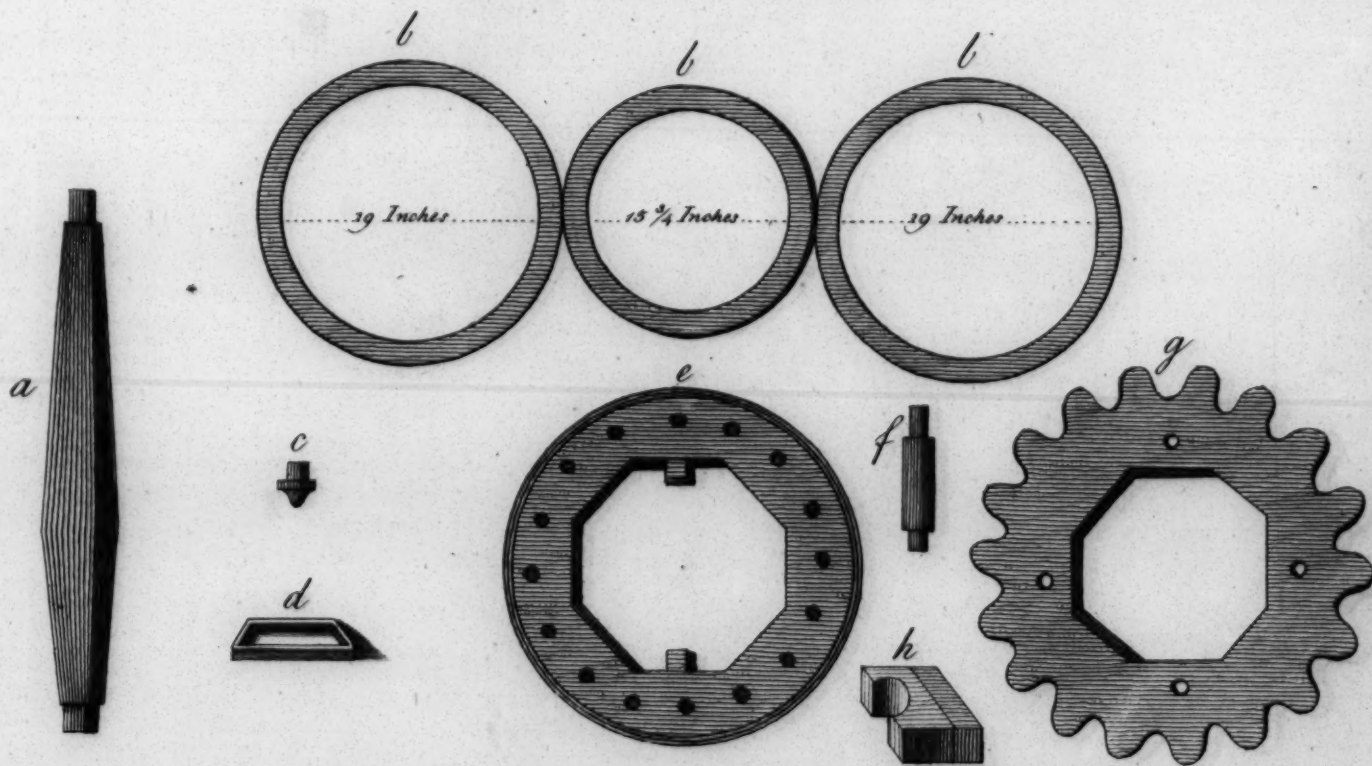


Elevation & Plan of an improved SUGAR MILL. by Edward Woolley Esq. of Jamaica.



I Recordculp.

Published Oct. 6. 1794. by J. Stockdale.



a. the Side roller gudgeon. b. the rollers or cylinders. c. pivot to each roller, called the capoose. d. the step on which the capoose turns. e. the lantern wheel. f. the trundle or wallower of which there are sixteen in the lantern wheel. g. cog. or spur wheel. to each of the side rollers. h. the side traps to the rollers.



